

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS
OF ENGLISH INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE
IN *ENDER'S GAME* NOVEL BY ORSON SCOTT CARD**

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NOVEL BY ORSON SCOTT CARD**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at analyzing the interrogative sentences found in *Ender's Game* novel and its translation. This research applies descriptive qualitative method. The objectives are to describe the translation variations of interrogative sentences and to describe the translation accuracy of interrogative sentences in *Ender's Game* novel. The data are interrogative sentences found in *Ender's Game* novel and its translation. The data were collected by using content analysis and interview. The results of the research shows that, firstly, there are translation variation of interrogative sentences. 1) Yes-no questions are translated into three types of interrogative sentence, namely, interrogative sentence by using *Apa*, by adding Suffix-*kah* and into declarative question. 2) Tag questions are translated into interrogative sentence by using *Kan* or *Bukan*, by using Suffix-*kah* and into declarative question. 3) Interrogative-word questions are translated into several types. Interrogative word question 'What' is translated into interrogative sentence by using *Apa*, *Bagaimana* and *Mengapa*. Interrogative-word question 'Who' is translated into *Siapa*. Interrogative-word question 'Which' is translated into interrogative sentence by using *Mana* (*Yang mana*, *Kemana* or *Dimana*). Interrogative-word question 'Where' is translated into *Kemana* or *Dimana*. Interrogative-word question 'When' is translated into *Kapan*. Interrogative-word question 'Why' is translated into *Mengapa* and (*untuk*) + *Apa*. Interrogative-word question 'How' into *Bagaimana* and *Berapa*. Second, the translation accuracy is categorized as accurate, less accurate and inaccurate translation. The assessment of translation accuracy show that 391 data or 79.8% data are accurate, 89 data or 18.2% data are less accurate and 10 data or 2% data are inaccurate. The translation accuracy of interrogative sentence in *Ender's Game* novel is categorized as high accurate translation.

Keywords: translation, interrogative sentence, translation variation, translation accuracy.

A. INTRODUCTION

Translation helps people to understand text from different language. The content of text in another language is transferred into target language through translation process. Bell (1991: 6) states that, “translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of a text in a second language”. Other theory is from Catford (1965: 20) who characterizes translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual materials in another language (TL).

Larson (1998: 17) divides translation into two types namely, form based translation in which transferring the surface structure of a text only and meaning based translation in which attempts to produce the most natural form of the receptor language (TL). Moreover, he outlined that the best translation shall read like the original text of TL, understood and able to draw the same response as the original (SL) text.

According to Nida and Taber (1982: 33), the procedures in translating include several steps. 1) Analysis of meaning and combination of words, 2) Transfers SL elements into TL equivalents. 3) Restructuring or re-arranged the sentence into a more acceptable output.

Baker (1992: 5) outlines 5 criteria related with translation equivalents. Those are 1) The equivalence at word level, including word properties such as gender, number and tense, 2) The equivalence above word level that cover collocation, idiom and expression, 3) Grammatical equivalence in which determines how words and phrases combined in TL and also the explicit information. 4) Textual equivalence that deals with cohesion to link various information of a text and 5) Pragmatic equivalence that ensure text in both SL and TL having the same effect on readers in both languages.

In line with equivalence, accuracy deals with meaning or message. Accuracy measures the quality of translation product. According to Nababan in Haryanti (2014: 56), “the assessment of translation quality shall meet three aspects, those are accuracy, acceptability, and readability”. Moreover, Haryanti (2014: 60) explains that,

a translation is accurate if the source language message is conveyed equivalently in target language, the deixis and phrase is in line with the context, and the sentences are conveyed clearly using appropriate structure so as to be understandable by reader.

In order to produce a natural and accurate translation, translator makes variation of their works, especially in interrogative sentences. The sample data below are taken from *Ender's Game* novel:

1. SL: “**What** do you mean, he’s gone crazy?”
TL: “Maksudmu, dia menjadi gila?”
2. SL: “**What** are you talking about?”
TL: “**Apa** yang kau bicarakan?”
3. SL: “**What if** they’ve sent a fleet to attack us?”
TL: “**Bagaimana** kalau mereka sudah mengirim armada untuk menyerang kita?”

The SL data above belong to interrogative word question *What*. It is indicated by the use of *what* in the beginning and ended by question marks. The first datum translation “*Maksudmu dia menjadi gila?*” belongs to Declarative Question. The translation has different form but the meaning does not change, so the translation is accurate. The second datum “*Apa yang kau bicarakan?*” belongs to interrogative by using *Apa*. The translation contains the same meaning with the source. The translation is categorized as accurate translation. The third datum “*Bagaimana kalau mereka sudah mengirim armada untuk menyerang kita?*” belongs to interrogative by using *Bagaimana*. The source language text express possibility so as the target language text. Then the translation is categorized as accurate translation.

In translation it is possible to make variation, especially in interrogative sentence that can be formed in many ways. Starting from the facts above, the researcher interested to analyze the translation variation and the translation accuracy of interrogative sentence in *Ender's Game* novel. The writer hopes that this research can be useful for translator and readers who are interested in translation studies.

Compared with Astuti’s findings which focuses on the types and the equivalence of interrogative sentences in Monte Carlo movie subtitle. The result of

her research shows that there are three types of interrogative sentence: 1) yes-no questions, 2) tag questions, and 3) interrogative word questions. From the analysis, she finds 42 or 28% data belongs to yes-no questions, 3 or 2% data belong to tag questions, and 105 or 70% data belongs to interrogative-word *questions*. The researcher also finds 138 or 92% of equivalent subtitling and 12 or 8% non-equivalent subtitling.

Compared with Prasmawati's findings of which the results are: first, three types of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel, yes no questions (36 data of tense auxiliary, 26 data of do auxiliary, and 7 data of modal auxiliary), 22 data of question tag or attached questions. 135 data of interrogative-word questions (11 data of Who, 55 data of What, 10 data of Where, 23 data of Why, 36 data of How). The dominant occurrence is the interrogative-word question. Second, the translation of interrogative sentences found in *Born Under a Million Shadows* novel is excellent with 7 data or 3,1% data of non-equivalent translation.

Similar with those two studies, this research also finds three types of English interrogative sentence namely, yes-no question (*tense auxiliary question, do auxiliary question and modal auxiliary question*), tag question and interrogative word question (*what, who, which, where, when, why and how*). This research also shows that there is interrogative word question *which* that is not found in those two previous research.

Compared with Pangi's finding of which show that both English and Loloda have yes-no question and interrogative sentence such as (*why, what, where, when, who and how* in English), (*nango, maruoka, idoa, okia, kiaka, sokonoke* in Loloda). Second, English tag question is not found in Loloda. Third, in Lolonda language, interrogative sentence can be formed from declarative sentence in which the intonation raised.

This research also finds that there are yes-no question, and interrogative word question in English. While on the contrary, this research also finds several interrogative sentence types in Indonesia, namely interrogative sentence by using interrogative word *Apa* or *Apakah*,, *Siapa*, *Yang mana*, *Kemana*, *Dimana*, *Kapan*,

Mengapa, Bagaimana, and Berapa. Interrogative sentence by adding suffix-*kah*, *kan* or *bukan* and declarative question.

Compared with Karim's findings of which covers there points of similarity and dissimilarity between English and Bengali Interrogative Sentences. The principal similarity is seen when the Wh-word acts as the subject of the sentence. The basic causes of dissimilarity are seen in the case of Wh words when they act as objects, and also in the case of yes / no question because in Bengali there is no Auxiliary verb. In the matter of Question Tags, in comparison to English, we the Bengali speaking people have their own expression with the same objective of English.

This research also finds dissimilarity between English and Indonesian interrogative sentence. First, Indonesian interrogative words are not always placed in the beginning of the sentence, it can also be placed in the middle and in the end of the sentence. Second, there is declarative question in Indonesia which does not use interrogative word but only formed by raising intonation or adding question mark in writing. Third, interrogative sentence by adding function word such as suffix-*kah* in Indonesia is not found in English.

The classification of data uses theory from Frank and Chaer. Frank (1972: 221) states that interrogative sentence reverse the subject and the auxiliary. It also ends with a question mark. Frank (1972: 88) classifies interrogative sentence into three; yes-no question, tag question and interrogative-word question. Chaer (2006: 350-356) mentions several types of interrogative sentence; declarative question, by using *Apa* or *Apakah*, by adding Suffix-*kah*, by using *Siapa, Kapan, Berapa, Mengapa, Bagaimana, Kemana* or *Dimana, Yang Mana*, and by using *kan* or *bukan*.

The analysis of the translation accuracy uses theory from Haryanti and Nababan. Haryanti (2014: 60) states that accurate translation can be obtained if 1) SL are transferred equivalently in TL, 2) The diction and phrase are in line with the context, and 3) The translation is clear and understandable. Nababan in Haryanti (2014: 108) defines accuracy into three category: those are accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	SL word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text is transferred accurately in TL; no meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2	Most of SL word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text is transferred accurately in TL. However, they still contain distortion of meaning, ambiguous translation, or reduced information that disrupt the whole message.
Inaccurate	1	SL word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence and text is transferred inaccurately in TL or untranslated.

Table 1. Instrument of Translation Accuracy

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher applies descriptive qualitative method. This research describe the translation variation and the translation accuracy of interrogative sentences in *Ender's Game* novel and its translation. The data of this research are interrogative sentences in *Ender's Game* novel and their translation. The data were collected by using content analysis, questionnaire and interview with the following steps: first, reading both the original and the translation of *Ender's Game* novel. Second, finding the interrogative sentences and their translation in *Ender's Game* novel. Third, coding the data of interrogative sentence. The sample coding is **001/EG/SL007/TL007**. Fourth, using accuracy instrument to find the translation accuracy. Fifth, interviewing informant who has proficiency of a professional reader.

C. RESEARCH FINDING

The results of the research are divided into two; the analysis of translation variations and translation accuracy of interrogative sentence in *Ender's Game* novel.

1. The Translation Variation of Interrogative Sentence in *Ender's Game* Novel.

The researcher classifies the data of English interrogative sentence into three, namely yes-no questions, tag question and interrogative word questions. The analysis of their translation variation are as follows.

a. Yes-no Questions Variations

Yes-no question is divided into three categories namely, yes-no question with tense auxiliary, with do auxiliary and modal auxiliary. The possible translation variation of yes-no questions are into interrogative sentence by using *Apa*, by adding suffix-*kah* and declarative questions.

1) Yes-no Question translated into *Apa* or *Apakah*

a) Tense Auxiliary Translated into *Apa* or *Apakah*

“Am I the only human being in this place?” → “Apakah aku satu-satunya manusia di tempat ini?”

b) Do Auxiliary Translated into *Apa* or *Apakah*

“Did you know they could talk?” → “Apakah kau tahu mereka bisa bicara?”

c) Modal Auxiliary Translated into *Apa* or *Apakah*

“Will people really go?” → “Apakah orang-orang sungguh pergi?”

The SL data above belong to yes-no questions. The first datum uses tense auxiliary *Am*, the second datum uses do auxiliary *Did*, and the third datum uses modal auxiliary *Will*. The TL translations use interrogative word question *Apa* or *Apakah* as the replacement of auxiliary. The first datum do not require answer (rhetoric question), while the other data can be response by using *yes* or *no*.

2) Yes-no Question Translated by Adding Suffix-*kah*

a) Tense Auxiliary translated by adding Suffix-*kah*

“Is that the one?” → “(Apakah) itu ...? → ”Itukah yang terpilih?”

b) Do auxiliary Translated by Adding Suffix-*kah*

“Don't you know ...?” → “(Apakah) kau tidak tahu ...?” → “Tidak tahukah kau ...?”

c) Modal Auxiliary Translated by Adding Suffix-*kah*

“Valentine, will you help Ender?” → “Valentine, (apakah) kau mau ...?” → “Valentine, maukah kau ...?”

The SL data above belong to yes-no questions. The first datum uses tense auxiliary *Is*, the second datum uses do auxiliary *Do*, and the third datum uses modal auxiliary *Will*. The TL sentences are translated by adding suffix-*kah*. The additional suffix-*kah* are found in words *Itu-kah*, *Tidak tahu-kah*, and *Mau-kah*. They require confirmation so they can be response by using *yes* or *no*.

3) Yes-no Question translated into Declarative Question

a) Tense Auxiliary Translated into Declarative Question

“Is this an order?” → “(Apa) *Ini sebuah perintah?*”

b) Do Auxiliary Translated by into Declarative Question

“Did you do this?” → “(Apakah) *Kau yang melakukan ini?*”

c) Modal Auxiliary Translated into Declarative Question

“Dr. Lineberry, will you excuse us?” → “Dr. Lineberry, (apakah) *Anda bisa ...?*” → “Dr. Lineberry, *bisa Anda ...?*”

The SL data above belong to yes-no questions. The first datum uses tense auxiliary *Is*, the second datum uses do auxiliary *Did*, and the third datum uses modal auxiliary *Will*. The above data are translated into declarative question. The TL data omit the question words but maintain the question marks so as the data are close to declarative statement. They require confirmation so they can be response by using *yes* or *no*.

b. Tag Questions or Attached Questions Variations

Tag Question is an interrogative sentence in which the sentence pattern uses question word in the end. First part is statement and second part is auxiliary question followed by personal pronoun (tag endings). Tag question does not require answer because it is already expected or understood by both speaker and listener.

Table 1. Tag Question Formula

Statements	Tag-Endings
1. Positive	Negative
2. Negative	Positive

The common translations of Tag Question are into three sentence types, namely interrogative sentence by using *Kan* or *Bukan*, by adding suffix-*kah* and into declarative question.

1) Tag Question translated into *Kan* or *Bukan*

“You are a toon leader, aren’t you?” → “*Kau pemimpin pasukan, kan?*”

The datum above meets the characteristic of tag questions. It consists of statement followed by tag endings. The first part is positive and the second part is negative. The tag ending aren’t you is substituted by (bukan)kan? which is one of the interrogative sentence type in Indonesia. Both sentences belong to rhetoric question in which do not require answer.

2) Tag Question Translated into Interrogative Sentence by adding Suffix-*kah*

“Bernard was setting up a kingdom, wasn’t he?” → “*Bernard sedang membangun sebuah kerajaan. Benarkah demikian?*”

Similar with the previous category, here the first part is positive so the second part is negative. The difference is that the translation separates the sentence into two. The first part is translated into declarative sentence while the second part is translated using suffix-*kah*, wasn’t he? → benarkah demikian? Both datum are rhetoric question which are not requiring response.

3) Tag Question Translated into Declarative Question

“You’ve really been watching me, haven’t you?” → “*Kau benar-benar mengawasiku, ya (bukan)?*”

The datum above consist of two parts. The first part is a statement followed by tag ending. The first part is positive while the second part is negative. The TL translation belongs to declarative question. It omits the tag ending (bukan). The SL and TL sentences are not requiring response so that they belongs to rhetoric question.

c. Interrogative Word Questions Variations

Interrogative word questions are interrogative sentence that begin with interrogative word. This kind of sentence asks for specific information. The writer finds 7 types of interrogative word question. Those are *what*, *who*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *why* and *how*.

1) Interrogative Word Question *What* Variations

The data are translated into interrogative sentence by using question word *Apa*, *Bagaimana*, and *Mengapa*.

a) Interrogative Word Questions *What* into *Apa*

“So, what do we do?” → “*Jadi, apa yang akan kita lakukan?*”
“What kind of help?” → “*Bantuan seperti apa?*”

The sentences begin with interrogative word *What* that placed in the beginning of the sentence and ends with a question mark. It asks about thing or idea. The first TL datum places the interrogative word *Apa* in the beginning. While the second TL datum places interrogative word *Apa* in the end. The TL interrogative sentences also asks for ideas.

b) Interrogative Word Questions *What* into *Bagaimana*

“What if I can’t?” → “*Bagaimana jika aku tidak mampu?*”
“What about you?” → “*Bagaimana dengan mu?*”

The SL data belong to interrogative word question by using *What*. It can be seen by the use of interrogative word *What* before the sentence. The first SL is followed by conditional word *If* and the second SL is followed by *About*. Both TL translations use interrogative word *Bagaimana*.

c) Interrogative Word Question *What* into *Mengapa*

“What was I such a fool for?” → “*Mengapa aku begitu bodoh?*”

The sentence above starts with interrogative word questions *What* and ends with question mark. The sentence asks for reason. The translation starts with interrogative word *Mengapa* which also

asks for reason. Both data ends with question mark so it belongs to interrogative sentence.

2) Interrogative Word Questions *Who* Variation

There is no variation of interrogative word question *Who*.

a) Interrogative Word Question *Who* into *Siapa*

“Who is it?” → “Siapa itu?”

“Who are you?” → “Siapa kau?”

The SL datum above uses interrogative pronoun *Who* which are used to get information about person and ends with question mark. The TL translation starts with interrogative word *Siapa* which also asks for information about person and ends with a question mark. The datum then categorized as translation of interrogative word question *Who* into interrogative word question *Siapa*.

3) Interrogative Word Question *Which* Variations

The data are translated into 2 types of question, namely *Yang mana* and *Kemana* or *Dimana*.

a) Interrogative Word Questions *Which* into *Yang Mana*

“Which one is Demosthenes?” → “Yang mana Demosthenes?”

The SL datum use interrogative word *Which* before the sentence followed by number *one*. The sentence also ends with a question mark. The interrogative word *Which* here is used to ask specific choice from options. The translation uses interrogative word (*yang*) *Mana* as the replacement of interrogative word *Which* and ends with question mark in the end. The interrogative word is also used to ask choice.

b) Interrogative Word Questions *Which* into *Kemana* or *Dimana*

“Which way is down, anybody tell me?” → “Kemana arah turun, ada yang bisa memberitahuku?”

The SL datum starts with interrogative word question *Which* and ends with a question mark. The interrogative sentence above asks for direction. The TL translation uses interrogative word *Kemana* as

the translation of interrogative word question and ends with question mark. It is also used to ask direction.

4) Interrogative Word Question *Where* Variations

There is no variation of interrogative word question *Which*. All of interrogative sentence in this category are translated into *Kemana* or *Dimana*. Different from the previous category, the TL interrogative words are used to ask for location.

a) Interrogative Word Questions *Where* into *Kemana* or *Dimana*

“Where’s Mom?” → “*Ibu dimana?*”

“Where are Mother and Father?” → “*Dimana Ibu dan Ayah?*”

The SL texts start with interrogative word question *Where* and ends with question mark, so the sentence belongs to this category. It is used to ask about location. The TL translations are using interrogative word *Dimana*.

There are differences in interrogative word placement. The SL sentences always use interrogative words in the beginning. While, the first TL datum places interrogative word in the end of the sentence and the second TL datum places interrogative word in the beginning of the sentence.

“Where were you?” → “*Kemana saja kau?*”

“Where are you going?” → “*Kau akan dipindahkan kemana?*”

The SL interrogative sentences use interrogative word question *Where* in the beginning of the sentence and ends with question mark. The TL translations use interrogative words *Kemana*. Both interrogative word question, *Where* and *Kemana* ask for place or location.

There are also differences in interrogative word placement. The SL sentences always place the interrogative word in the beginning. While the TL sentences place the interrogative sentence either in the beginning or in the end of the sentence.

5) Interrogative Word Questions *When* Variations

There is no translation variation of interrogative word *When*. All of the data are translated into interrogative sentence *Kapan*. This interrogative sentence asks for time or period.

a) Interrogative Word Question *When* into *Kapan*

“When does the drugs wear off?” → “*Kapan pengaruh obat itu habis?*”

The datum starts with interrogative word question *When* and ends with question mark. The sentence uses interrogative word *When* to ask about time or period. The TL translation uses interrogative word *Kapan* in the beginning of the sentence and ends with question mark. It get additional detail *pengaruh* to clear the message. The sentence also asks for time or period.

6) Interrogative Word Question *Why* Variation

The interrogative word question *Why* are translated into two types, namely *Apa* and *Mengapa*.

a) Interrogative Word Questions *Why* into *Mengapa*

“*Why* did I say yes?” → “*Mengapa aku mengatakan ya?*”

The SL sentence uses interrogative word *Why* and end with question mark. The interrogative word *Why* is purposed to find reason. The TL translation uses interrogative word *Mengapa* and end with question word. It is also purposed to find reason. The explanation prove that the datum is categorized as translation variation of interrogative word question *Why* into interrogative sentence by using *Mengapa*.

b) Interrogative Word Question *Why* into *Apa*

“*Why would* that ever change?” → “*Untuk apa itu berubah?*”

The SL datum starts with interrogative word question *Why* + *Modal Auxiliary (Would)* and ends with question mark. The interrogative sentence is intended for reasoning. Different from the previous translation, here the TL translation uses (*Untuk*) + *Apa* as

the replacement of the SL word question. The translation is also intended for reasoning.

7) Interrogative Word Question *How* Variation

The possible variation of interrogative word *How* are into *Bagaimana* and *Berapa*.

a) Interrogative Word Questions *How* into *Bagaimana*

“How will you do that?” → “*Bagaimana* kau akan melakukannya?”

The SL datum starts with interrogative word *How* and ends with question mark. The interrogative word *How* is used to ask for process or method. The translation uses *Bagaimana* in the beginning and ends with question mark. The sentence also asks for process of method. The facts prove that the sentence then belongs to translation variation of interrogative word question *How* into interrogative sentence by using *Bagaimana*.

b) Interrogative Word Questions *How* into *Berapa*

“How many make it through the first year?” → “*Berapa* banyak yang mampu melewati tahun pertama disana?”

“How old are you, Wiggin?” → “*Berapa* usiamu, Wiggin?”

The first SL datum uses interrogative word *How* + *Many* “How many ...?” and the second SL datum *How* + *Old* “How old are you?” The sentences end with question mark. Different from the previous category, this sentence use *How* to ask for number or amount.

All of TL translations start with interrogative word *Berapa* and ends with question mark. Here it can be conclude that interrogative word *How* + *Adjective* in which ask for number or amount can be translated into interrogative word *Berapa*.

2. The Translation Accuracy of Interrogative Sentences Found in *Ender's Game* Novel

The translation accuracy is divided into three categories according to Nababan theory, namely accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. The data of translation accuracy in this research are as follows.

a. Accurate Translation

No: 036/EG/SL020/TL034

SL: What are you going to do, Colonel Graff?

TL: *Apa yang akan Anda lakukan kolonel Graff?*

The conversation is taken by a mayor to colonel that has the higher position and status. The translation of the SL word *you* into *Anda* is correct to honor. The diction is well placed and the translation is clear and understandable.

No: 181/EG/SL123/TL189

SL: How long has he been here?

TL: *Sudah berapa lama Ender disini?*

The word *How* which generally means *Bagaimana* is translated accurately into *Berapa* according to the speaker's intention of asking about time. The additional word *Sudah* makes the translation more natural and acceptable in TL.

No: 399/EG/SL256/TL386

SL: What about the Ansible?

TL: *Bagaimana dengan Ansible?*

The translation is clear and accurate. The translation of interrogative word *What* which generally means *Apa*, is translated accurately into *Bagaimana* according to the intention of asking condition. Also, the use of an adopted word *Ansible* which means an advanced military communication tools maintain the SL message and widen the context.

b. Less Accurate Translation

No: 006/EG/SL003/TL011

SL: We could have switched him off, do you realize that?

TL: *Kau tahu, kita bisa saja membunuhnya.*

The datum is translated into declarative sentence. Though the sentence still convey the similar meaning to the source, this transformation changes intention of asking into informing.

No: 164/EG/SL109/TL168

SL: Doesn't that tell you how important it is?

TL: *Tidakkah hal itu memberimu pemahaman bagaimana pentingnya hal itu?*

The translation of SL is not very clear though the message still can be seen. The translation of *tell* into *memberi pemahaman* is simpler by using *menjelaskan* and *how important* is more natural to be translated into *betapa pentingnya* rather than *bagaimana pentingnya*.

c. Inaccurate Translation

No: 011/EG/SL005/TL013

SL: How else could a Third like Ender have got into school?

TL: Bagaimana bisa Third seperti Ender harus pergi ke sekolah?

The datum above is categorized as inaccurate translation. The word 'Third' is adopted (a third child). It can be translated into *anak ketiga* which is more understandable in TL. The SL word 'have got' here is translated into *harus pergi* the correct translation should be *dapat masuk* because the context explains that third child is restricted to have education. The translation disturb the message because TL word contains different meaning with the SL.

No: 084/EG/SL043/TL069

SL: What are you, a smart mouth?

TL: (*Untranslated*)

The data is untranslated or deleted. This reduce the information and disturb the story line. From the explanation above, those data then belong to inaccurate translation.

D. Conclusion

1. The Translation Variation of Interrogative Sentence in *Ender's Game* Novel.

a. Translation Variation of Yes-No Question

Yes-no questions (tense auxiliary question, do auxiliary question and modal auxiliary question) are translated into 3 types of interrogative sentences, namely interrogative sentence by using *Apa*, Suffix-*kah* and Declarative Question.

b. Translation Variation of Tag Question

Tag questions are translated into three types of interrogative sentence. Those are into interrogative sentence by using *Kan* or *Bukan*, by adding suffix-*kah* and Declarative Questions.

c. Translation Variation of Interrogative Word Question

There are 7 types of interrogative word question found in this novel according to Frank theory (*what, who, which, where, when, hy and how*).

- 1) The dominant translation of interrogative word questions *What* are into interrogative sentence by using *Apa*. *What* + *if/about* are translated into *Bagaimana* and data that are used to ask for reason are translated into *Mengapa*.
- 2) There is no variation of interrogative word question *Who*. The data are all translated into interrogative sentence by using question word *Siapa*.
- 3) Data of interrogative word question *Which* are translated into interrogative sentence by using *Mana* (*Yang mana* and *Kemana* or *Dimana*)
- 4) Data of Interrogative word questions *Where* are translated into interrogative sentence by using *Kemana* or *Dimana*.
- 5) Data of Interrogative word questions *When* are translated into interrogative sentence by using *Kapan*.
- 6) The dominant translation of interrogative word question *Why* are into *Mengapa*. Another translation is *Why* into (*Untuk*)+*Apa*.
- 7) The dominant translation of interrogative word question *How* is into interrogative sentence by using *Bagaimana*. The other translation show that *How* + *adjective* (*much, many, long, far, etc.*) are translated into *Berapa*.
- 8) The interrogative words in English are always placed in the beginning. While in Indonesia, they can be placed either in the beginning, in the middle or in the end of sentence.
- 9) Interrogative sentence formation by using function word such as *-kah* in Indonesia does not exist in English.

2. The Translation Accuracy of Interrogative Sentence in *Ender's Game* Novel

The translation accuracy of *Ender's Game* novel is excellent with 391 data of accurate translation, 89 data of inaccurate translation and 10 data of inaccurate translation. The accuracy of translation are determined by selection of words (diction), context and the clearness of the messages.

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